1 Nonlocal
Questions

1.1 Draw an environment diagram for the following code:

```python
spiderman = 'peter parker'
def spider(man):
    def myster(io):
        nonlocal man
        man = spiderman
        spider = lambda stark: stark(man) + ' ' + io
        return spider
    return myster
truth = spider('quentin is')('the greatest superhero')(lambda x: x)
```
1.2 Draw an environment diagram for the following code:

```python
da = 0

def fi(da):
    def world(cup):
        nonlocal da
        da = lambda fi: world or da or fi
        world = 0
        if (not cup) or da:
            da(2022)
            da, cup = world + 2, da
            return cup(da)
        return da(cup)
    return world

won = lambda opponent, x: opponent(x)
us = won(fi(da), 2019)
```

1.3 Write `make_max_finder`, which takes in no arguments but returns a function which takes in a list. The function it returns should return the maximum value it’s been called on so far, including the current list and any previous list. You can assume that any list this function takes in will be nonempty and contain only non-negative values.

```python
def make_max_finder():
    """
    >>> m = make_max_finder()
    >>> m([5, 6, 7])
    7
    >>> m([1, 2, 3])
    7
    >>> m([9])
    9
    >>> m2 = make_max_finder()
    >>> m2([1])
    1
    """
```
1.4 Check your understanding:

```python
x = 5
def f(x):
    def g(s):
        def h(h):
            nonlocal x
            x = x + h
            return x
        nonlocal x
        x = x + x
        return h
    print(x)
    return g
return g
t = f(7)(8)(9)
```

a. What is t after the code is executed?

b. In the h frame, which x is being referenced? Which frame?

c. In the g frame, is a new variable x being created?
2 Iterators and Generators

Questions

2.1 What is the definition of an iterable? What is the definition of an iterator? What is the definition of a generator? What built-in functions or keywords are associated with each. Give an example of each.

2.2 Evaluate if each line is valid? If not, state the error and how you would fix it.

```python
>>> new_list = [2, 3, 6, 8, 8, 3]
>>> next(new_list)

>>> iter(new_list)[1]

>>> [x for x in iter(new_list)]

>>> for i in range(len(iter(new_list))):
...     new_list.append(2)
```
2.3 What is the difference between these two statements?

a. 
```python
def infinity1(start):
    while True:
        start = start + 1
    return start
```

b. 
```python
def infinity2(start):
    while True:
        start = start + 1
        yield start
```

What would python display?

```python
>>> infinity1
```
```python
>>> infinity2
```
```python
>>> infinity1(2)
```
```python
>>> infinity2(2)
```
```python
>>> x = infinity1(2)
```
```python
>>> next(x)
```
```python
>>> y = infinity2(2)
```
```python
>>> next(y)
```
```python
>>> next(y)
```
```python
>>> next(infinity2(2))
```
2.4 They can’t stop all of us!!! Write a function `generate_constant` which, a generator function that repeatedly yields the same value forever.

```python
def generate_constant(x):
    """A generator function that repeats the same value x forever."
    >>> area = generate_constant(51)
    >>> next(area)
    51
    >>> next(area)
    51
    >>> sum([next(area) for _ in range(100)])
    5100
    """
```

2.5 4.2 Now implement `black_hole`, a generator that yields items in seq until one of them matches trap, in which case that value should be repeated yielded forever. You may assume that `generate_constant` works. You may not index into or slice seq.

```python
def black_hole(seq, trap):
    """A generator that yields items in SEQ until one of them matches TRAP, in which case that value should be repeatedly yielded forever."
    >>> trapped = black_hole([1, 2, 3], 2)
    >>> [next(trapped) for _ in range(6)]
    [1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]
    >>> list(black_hole(range(5), 7))
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
    """
```
2.6 What Would Python Display?

```python
def weird_gen(x):
    if x % 2 == 0:
        yield x * 2
wg = weird_gen(2)
next(wg)
next(weird_gen(2))
```

```python
def greeter(x):
    while x % 2 != 0:
        print('hi')
        yield x
    print('bye')
greeter(5)
```

```python
gen = greeter(5)
g = next(gen)
g = (g, next(gen))
g
```

```python
next(gen)
```

```python
next(g)
```

An iterator ________________ a generator
A generator is a(n) ________________ iterator
Write a generator function `gen_inf` that returns a generator which yields all the numbers in the provided list one by one in an infinite loop.

```python
>>> t = gen_inf([3, 4, 5])
>>> next(t)
3
>>> next(t)
4
>>> next(t)
5
>>> next(t)
3
>>> next(t)
4
def gen_inf(lst):
```
2.8 Implement a generator function called `filter(iterable, fn)` that only yields elements of `iterable` for which `fn` returns True.

```python
def naturals():
    i = 1
    while True:
        yield i
        i += 1

def filter(iterable, fn):
    """
    >>> is_even = lambda x: x % 2 == 0
    >>> list(filter(range(5), is_even))
    [0, 2, 4]
    >>> all_odd = (2*y-1 for y in range(5))
    >>> list(filter(all_odd, is_even))
    []
    >>> s = filter(naturals(), is_even)
    >>> next(s)
    2
    >>> next(s)
    4
    ""
```

2.9 What could you use a generator for that you could not use a standard iterator paired with a function for?
2.10 Define `tree_sequence`, a generator that iterates through a tree by first yielding the root value and then yielding the values from each branch.

```python
def tree_sequence(t):
    
    >>> t = tree(1, [tree(2, [tree(5)]), tree(3, [tree(4)])])
    >>> print(list(tree_sequence(t)))
    [1, 2, 5, 3, 4]
    ```
2.11 Write a function `make_digit_getter` that, given a positive integer `n`, returns a new function that returns the digits in the integer one by one, starting from the rightmost digit.

Once all digits have been removed, subsequent calls to the function should return the sum of all the digits in the original integer.

```python
def make_digit_getter(n):
    """ Returns a function that returns the next digit in n each time it is called, and the total value of all the integers once all the digits have been returned. """
    def return_digit():
        nonlocal n
        digit = n % 10
        n //= 10
        return digit
    total_sum = 0
    for digit in return_digit():
        total_sum += digit
    return total_sum

>>> year = 8102
>>> get_year_digit = make_digit_getter(year)
>>> for _ in range(4):
...     print(get_year_digit())
2
0
1
8
>>> get_year_digit()
11
"""
```
2.12 Sorry another environment diagram, but it’s the last one I promise.

```python
def iter(iterable):
    def iterator(msg):
        nonlocal iterable
        if msg == 'next':
            next = iterable[0]
            iterable = iterable[1:]
            return next
        elif msg == 'stop':
            raise StopIteration
        return iterator

def next(iterator):
    return iterator('next')

def stop(iterator):
    iterator('stop')

lst = [1, 2, 3]
iterator = iter(lst)
elem = next(iterator)
```